

The Bulletin.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

The national board of trade is now in session in Philadelphia.

GOOD BYE.

Ex-Architect Mullett has shaken the dust of America off his feet and set his face toward Europe. He will not return, it is said, until after the adjournment of the coming Democratic congress.

CLOSED.

The school of Natural History at Penn-Keese, founded by the son-in-law of Agassiz and which, since the death of the great naturalist, has had a precarious existence under the conduct of his son, will shortly be closed for want of funds to keep it going.

A TEMPERANCE MOTOR.

The Chicago Times says the lively cold-water engine is a temperance motor, and that while it may do for a temperance town like Philadelphia, it will not do to risk any money on the expectation of introducing any such cold-water contrivance into Chicago.

AN ENORMOUS DEBT.

The State debt of Louisiana is upwards of fifty and a half million dollars, a debt which if assumed by the white people of the State—the three hundred thousand colored people pay little or no taxes—would average one hundred dollars to every white man, woman and child in it.

BUNKER HILL.

The celebration of the Bunker Hill Centennial at Boston yesterday was the most elaborate that has yet taken place. Boston Common was crowded from one end to the other with bunting, tents and other decorations. The State House was made gay with flags and its rooms and halls were filled with mementoes of the Revolutionary war. All the public buildings and places of historic interest were also decorated. The military and Masonic parades were very attractive, and the entire celebration was a display of patriotism upon which the Hubbards congratulated themselves.

TWEED.

Boss Tweed showed considerable emotion when the news of his lawyers' success in obtaining his release from the penitentiary was conveyed to him by his private secretary. He remarked: "I thought so. They knew I was innocent and still they persecuted me." The Boss is mistaken in his use of terms. What he calls persecution is believed by other people generally to be justice. But the old man is old, and though it is probable he will be in again soon, as there is an evident purpose on the part of Judge Davis to have him re-arrested on civil warrants, the wisdom of putting him back into duress is not exactly apparent. His age and record preclude the possibility of his ever being able to repeat former offenses or engage in new ones against the public. If he live upon ill-gotten gains, his existence at the best will not be a happy one. An honored old age he can not hope to have, and the memory which good men leave behind him does not await him after death. Justice can wrest nothing more from him, and forgetfulness is the best the world can give him.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MCGEEHAN.

A special to the Chicago Tribune from Cincinnati, dated June 14th, gives the particulars of the assassination of the desperado, Tom McGeehan, and some particulars of his past career.

McGeehan obtained an almost national celebrity as a murderer in the year 1870 by his trial at Lebanon, Ohio, with Clement L. Vallandigham as leading counsel for the defense. It may be remembered that McGeehan was tried for the assassination of Tom Myers at Hamilton, on Christmas night, 1869. Mr. Vallandigham advanced the theory that Myers shot himself in the abdomen while attempting to pull his revolver on his assailants, and, in illustrating this theory to his associate counsel, with a loaded revolver, discharged its contents into his own body and died from the effects of the wound. The trial went on after Vallandigham's death, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Under a change of venue, McGeehan was taken to Dayton, the home of Vallandigham, for trial, and was convicted of murder in the first degree, but the judge granted a new trial, and the villain was acquitted. The City of Hamilton arose to a man and forbade his return, under the penalty of a summary death, and McGeehan was obliged to skulk about from place to place for nearly three years, but he finally returned to Hamilton, and settled down undisturbed to the business of a saloon-keeper. His presence was cause for alarm, but he publicly announced his intention to live at peace with all men, and this declaration, together with the lapse of time, had a soothing effect upon the public mind, and McGeehan was allowed to remain. Everybody feared him, and he lived in constant fear for his life. His crime gave him a dreadful notoriety, for it was popularly believed that he had killed several men besides Tom Myers. His method was to associate with a gang, provoke a quarrel, and, while that was in progress, shoot his man from an ambush. Singularly enough this was the method adopted by his murderers. On Monday night, as far as can be ascertained, it appears that, about midnight, a couple of men entered McGeehan's saloon on Basin street, and called for whisky. McGeehan stepped behind the bar to serve them, and, while in the act, some sort of a dispute arose during the progress of which a shot was fired through the window of the saloon, taking effect in the side of McGeehan's head. As soon as wounded, McGeehan seized his revolver and started from behind the bar to reach the door, but staggered against a

table and fell upon the floor, half leaning against the wall, where he expired. A couple of watchmen, hearing the shot, rushed to the scene, but found the gas turned down and the doors shut. Again they returned and found an entrance. McGeehan was found dead, and his person and the floor covered with blood, which in his death agony he had scattered. An examination of the premises revealed the fact that a spring-wagon had been backed up to the alley-window commanding the bar, and that the assassins had sighted their victim through a hole in the shutter and shot him in his tracks through the glass. It is supposed that the death was planned just in the manner related, for the turning down of the gas and vacation of the saloon by the drinkers immediately after the shooting shows that they were party to the crime. It was with difficulty that the coroner found a jury of six citizens to hold an inquest, and although four witnesses have been examined, not a particle of testimony has been elicited to throw any light upon the motive and mystery of the deed. The death of McGeehan under any circumstances is regarded not only in Hamilton, but throughout Southern Ohio, as a public benefaction, and it is not at all probable that any very remarkable exertions will be made to ferret out his executors for the sole object of vindicating the majesty of the law.

THE CONFESSION.

Beach then referred to the offer of the prosecution to admit Mrs. Tilton as a witness, and after that, and after the fact of his improper connection with Mrs. Tilton, but counsel did not depend alone on oral testimony; he had written confessions and papers sustaining and upholding the oral proofs which must be taken not alone or collectively, but also separately, and these must be taken in connection with the character of Beecher. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton bear testimony to Beecher's confessions of guilt to them, and Moulton and Woodruff testify that adultery was the charge talked about with Gen. Tracy, and if this were so, Beecher was a forsworn man.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following about current politics we take from the Louisville Daily Ledger: The approach of the heated term does not seem to frighten the politicians. Quite a number of political conventions have already been held this month, and some half dozen more are to come off before it is close. Our own State, in which conventions have been held and tickets put in the field by both parties, will open the summer campaign with her election on August 2. The next election in order will be that of California, on September 1. Besides State officers, California elects four members to the next Congress. The California Radicals have already held their convention, and made their nominations. The Independents, who are a power in the State, hold their convention at Sacramento on the 22d of this month; and the Democrats meet at San Francisco one week later. Next after that of California comes the Maine election on September 13. The Maine Republicans met in Convention at Portland, this morning, and the Democratic convention will meet at Augusta on next Tuesday, the 22d. Ohio and Iowa are the next States in which elections will be held, both those States electing a Governor and other State officers on October 12. The Radicals of Ohio have already held their convention; that of the Democrats will meet at Columbus on Thursday, June 17. The Democrats and Liberals of Iowa will meet in convention at Des Moines on June 21, and the Republicans on June 30. A special election in Oregon, for member of Congress, in place of LaDow, Democrat, who died since his election, will be next in order of time. It will be held October 25. Then comes the long list of States which hold their elections in November. Of these, Mississippi is the only one which elects other than State officers. She elects also six members of the next Congress, which will complete the Congressional elections. The November elections this year occur on the 24 day of the month. The Democrats of Mississippi will hold a convention August 8. Of the other States whose elections are held in November, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wisconsin are the only ones, we believe, in which any action has yet been taken to call conventions. The Radicals of Pennsylvania have already held theirs, and the Democrats will meet at Erie, September 8. The Wisconsin Republican convention is called for July 7, at Madison, and the Democratic for September 8, at Milwaukee. In Maryland no Republican convention has yet been called, and the State, like Kentucky, is so decidedly Democratic that it is possible the Radicals will not attempt to contest it. The Democratic convention will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, July 21. For a hot season, as it will be seen from the foregoing, the politicians have a pretty good stroke of work laid out before them.

BEACH EXCORIATES BEECHER.

THE REASON WHY MRS. TILTON WAS NOT PLACED ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Case to be Reopened for the Admission of New Evidence.

New York, June 16.—At ten minutes past eleven to-day, Beach continued his argument for the prosecution in the suit of Tilton vs. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Taking up Mrs. Tilton's retraction letter, he said the word "inculpating" used in the letter was not a woman's word, and did not belong to the vocabulary of the household. Beecher used the same word in his letter of contrition, and certain persons could be distinguished by their style of rhetoric. Beecher testifies that Mrs. Tilton wrote the letter, but it was written at his dictation, and if innocent how gladly and cheerfully he would have gone into the presence of Tilton and told him of it. Moulton was told by Beecher that Tilton had read to him the confession of Mrs. Tilton, charging him (Beecher) with having

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SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

With her. Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to her husband stating that she hoped her husband would never be misled by a good woman as she had been misled by a good man. This was said of this man Beecher whom the jurors were asked to believe to be all that was noble and good. Mr. Beach then reviewed the so-called Catherine Gaunt letter in which Mrs. Tilton says to her husband: "Bless God with me for Catherine Gaunt, and now I am prepared to renew the marriage vow and keep it as the Savior desired, in the heart." Tilton's statement to Rev. Dr. Storrs that Beecher, her friend and pastor, had made improper proposals to her and solicited her to become a wife to him with that name implied. After analyzing other familiar points in the case, Beach

said: Every effort at investigation into the matter was suppressed by Beecher with the great power which he exercised in that community. He never allowed inquiry into it, but stamped it under his foot. There must have been some consciousness of guilt which caused him to be silent and labor to stifle investigation. This man was to be judged according to our knowledge of the man and of his character, and when we found him sinking in the darkest paths, we must impute to him the ordinary motives which showed the true criminal. When Richards was on the stand the other side refused to ask him whether in 1870 he did not hear

THE CONFESSION.

of his sister with regard to her adultery with Beecher, and were all these considerations to be overlooked, and were the remarks of the other side to overcome these views of the case, and was this man in his holy robes—the potentate of the pulpit—to overturn all the rules by which evidence was to be guided by the law.

Beach then referred to the offer of the prosecution to admit Mrs. Tilton as a witness, and after that, and after the fact of his improper connection with Mrs. Tilton, but counsel did not depend alone on oral testimony; he had written confessions and papers sustaining and upholding the oral proofs which must be taken not alone or collectively, but also separately, and these must be taken in connection with the character of Beecher. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton bear testimony to Beecher's confessions of guilt to them, and Moulton and Woodruff testify that adultery was the charge talked about with Gen. Tracy, and if this were so, Beecher was a forsworn man.

After Beecher.

Mr. Beach continued his argument and took up the subject of the letter of contrition, or the letter of apology, either name, he said, was appropriate for the document. The question was whether Mr. Beecher's ideas at the time were represented fairly by the paper. It was maintained by some that this document was not good English and could not have been dictated by a master of the language like Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER ALL OVER.

Persons differed on this point. One of the most cultivated editors in the city of New York, when this letter was read to him for the first time, exclaimed, "That is Beecher all over." Shakespeare might as well deny the authorship of Hamlet's Soliloquy, as Beecher deny the authorship of that letter. He did not know that he could retract the charge that the letter was ungrammatical any better than by reading it. Beach then quoted from one of Beecher's lecture-room talks some remarks to the effect that extravagant use of language was natural and justifiable at a great crisis of feeling, and at these moments men did not stand upon grammar and niceties of expression. It was not, he thought, Mr. Beecher said, to adapt to common circumstances the language of those paroxysmal moments. Here was that word paroxysmal again. Mr. Beach then quoted the passage in the letter of apology, referring to "that poor child lying there with folded hands," and pointed out the inconsistency between this description and a passage referring to Mrs. Tilton as Mr. Beecher's sister. He also quoted from the statement Beecher's description of the manner in which he poured forth his soul to Moulton like water, and cited then a passage in a letter from Beecher to Moulton, 1873, speaking of his letter to Tilton through him, Moulton. Beecher, the jury would see, did not deny the authorship of this letter of contrition in 1873. Mr. Evans ridiculed the idea of confession, Mr. Beach said, and declared that criminals did not confess. Counsel here quoted a celebrated passage on the power of conscience in Mr. Webster's speech at the White murder trial, in which he declared that there was no resource for the guilty but in confession on suicide.

The letter of February, 1871, to Moulton, and others of Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher, were read to the jury, and counsel said: Why did Mr. Beecher fear investigation, if he was so conscious of his innocence? What made Beecher, the best friend God ever gave a man, if he was not serving him in some way? Who was it that was "holding the storm in his hand, and preventing it from bursting on their heads" but Francis D. Kimpton? Why did Beecher say that the letter to Mrs. Tilton should be returned to him and not be permitted to miscarry, if there was no secret in it? Counsel then called attention to Beecher's letter of February, 1872, in which he stated he was willing to

STEP DOWN AND OUT.

if that would serve their purposes. Mr. Beecher, said counsel, was willing to descend from his high position, was willing of the darkness which surrounded him; that man offering to abandon his great mission; offering himself a sacrifice that Tilton might be saved. Counsel could not make this more emphatic or appealing to the sensibilities of the jury than the language in which this letter was clothed. What was there in it which led this great preacher to offer himself as a sacrifice to repair the injuries he had done to a woman who had cast herself involuntarily upon his love. What was there that caused Mr. Beecher to say that he was living on the ragged edge of remorse and despair? There must have been some reason that forced this strange, yet meaning expression, from his lips, and yet the other side tell us that it was used by Mr. Beecher at random and was utterly without sense or meaning. Webster tells us that remorse is the keen, piercing anguish caused by the consciousness of guilt. Henry Ward Beecher, said the speaker, was

PENITENT TO HIS GOD.

but timid and lying towards his fellow-man, and that was not the form of penitence which would save the man. His language in his letter is: "I have repented. I am great, but the bitterness of death is on me, and my whole being is tortured on the ragged edge of death and despair." And when this man, who broke out in the agony of his great soul, was there no significance to be attached to it, and was this man who uttered these words to his God, and the man he had offended, was he to be believed when he said he was entirely innocent of this charge?

Court adjourned.

It was stated during recess that Beach would not finish his case before Friday p.m., and in that case Judge Nelson Monday. It is now considered certain that Tilton's counsel will, at the conclusion of Beach's address, ask that the case be reopened for the admission of newly discovered evidence.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

International Surrender of the Col. liers of the Wyoming Valley. Eleven Thousand Men to be Put at Work at Once.

WILKES-BARRE, June 15.—The miners who have been working at Paine's shaft were met by a large gang this morning and ordered to stay out. A posse was raised, and they opened a way through the mob, and those who wished entered the shaft. There was great excitement.

THE LONG STRIKE ENDED.

WILKES-BARRE, June 15.—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company made unconditional surrender, through their delegates last night, at a meeting with President Parrish.

MEETING OF THE MINERS.

A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashley, a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders, and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own, and decided to be governed no longer by the Association.

At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of the miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them to long control, and the party yielded.

THE SURRENDER.

In the evening a region meeting was held, and the delegates then went to Mr. Parrish's office, where a long and harmonious conference took place, which ended in an agreement to go to work upon the company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company. The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long, or in making the strike, and were now in want of the necessities of life, and eager to have work immediately. This company employs about 11,000 men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible.

The miners of individual operators will follow the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

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